

Rebuilding Atlantis:
Dancing with the
spirits in the square at
the Richat Structure

By

Indana Simonde

Rebuilding Atlantis

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Preface to Second Edition

This book is not endorsed or supported by the United Nations. As the people of any country make that country's what it is, this year for World Aids Day (1st of December) you might support UNAIDS or a charity closer to home. I have begun a journey asking why inequality

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exists and what hope looks like. I asked my children what selflessness looks like and can only hope that you agree homelessness is an unnecessary hardship in a world filled with opportunity cost and intolerant attitudes. I would ask only that you use your democratic freedom(s) to contact your

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ambassador or local politician asking them to make Scotland the UK headquarters of the United Nations, with Edinburgh as its home.

Thank you for reading - I.S

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The Thank you firstly for taking the time to read this and thank you for to everyone who supports and (or) supported me throughout all of the most difficult times, for all of the discussion and advice. More than anything else, thank you to all the people closest to me (you know who you are), who helped make me into the man I am today. couldn't have written this book without you.

Defying the Odds:
Earning Respect Through
Integrity

Justice, Freedom, Equality and the Rights of Mankind are the pillars of society, so, what do they mean and what is Integrity? this series of essays hopefully will help create and stimulate further discussion with a view to altering in enhancing social and moral viewpoints with regards to democracy and democratic trains of thought. There is no right or wrong answer to what has been debated for near on centuries as to how to be an integral member of a team. That is to say,

belonging is more than just asking for a job, it's more than subsistence and modern comforts. Life can be a test and the reality of the matter is, none of us ever truly wishes to be alone.

The route to earning respect through integration is a long and difficult journey, with integrity at the very heart of it. Irrespective of whether you are domiciled as a national or a refugee, the journey is the same journey with the very tenets of civilised behaviour being the path to changing a life. The

more upstanding you as a reader, believer or non-believer are, the harder the journey becomes for the people who attempt to emulate the better nature of humanity. Having said that, the world needs role models and the upstanding, whether working in governments local or national infrastructure are kept in position by the hard work of society. For that i wanted to thank the reader whether in gainful employment, studying or somewhere in between.

I can only speak from a personal perspective

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having worked as hard as I can to change the nature of my own culture (not a racial sub-culture or society at large but rather educated principles and developed ideology revolving around the politics of poverty, class, race and sex). we all have a role to play in rebuilding Atlantis; it's upto you to you to define yours.

Democracy

Democratic rights are both inalienable and woven into the very fabric of society such that any man woman or child post

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the cultural, social and national identity revolutions post the Representation of the Peoples Acts of the early 20th century (the acts that defined suffrage for men and women from noble and less than noble households post world war one), along with property rights and status defined an age. For many, people(s), cultures and races, equality of rights equate to democratic freedoms based on national or international political will and changing social and

societal will to further their political agenda.

The need for a rethink of the first past the post nature of democracy such that an inclusive and objective live voting system that could and should incorporate telecommunications and broadcast infrastructures as well as internet based internet infrastructural change could would and should be the norm. If the broadcasting of live debates is possible why is voting still corrupt?

Trust in the people as an ideal is a two way street for the need to

govern and the need to educate are equally interlinked within a causal relationship. The nature of integrity declares that a ministerial code should dictate how and why a minister works for and with the people; yet why is it the same infrastructures and institutions fear a world in which good people in good communities fight the social ills of an age of affable affluence(?) Isn't it time to do more and poison children's minds less with gender based stereotypes and social

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norms that aren't fitting
for the age?

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PART II

What the United Nations is and what it does

The organisation of the United Nations is operated in practice by six key bodies referred to as the Organs of the United Nations. The Organs are the route to effecting change

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through the actions of the various departments and roles within the organisation, as with the aims and political infrastructure created and regulated by the United Nations. The six Organs, (the Secretariat, the General Assembly, the International Court of Justice, the Trusteeship

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Council, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council) are controlled by a senior official known by the title Secretary General. He or She is referred to as the Secretary General because along with being in charge of the administration and operation of the whole organisation along with

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setting the agenda and tone of dialogue, the Secretary General also has the responsibility of promoting peace through a dedicated Peacekeeping force who are regularly put to the test in not only conflict zones but equally through the use of military infrastructures in the interests of protecting refugees and providing aid

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as well as peace building through the Security Council. Along with this, the Secretary General sets the direction of Global policy through the use of the assorted departments of the United Nations. The six Organs have a shared and coordinated approach to the issues of global priority and not just in

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violent conflict zones as has been noted in the past through wars and civil revolts since the founding of the United Nations in 1945, at the end of the Second World War.

As the head of the United Nations, the Secretary General has his own spokesperson through the Office of the Spokesperson

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of the Secretary General.

Due to the highly technical and sensitive Diplomatic nature of the work of the United Nations, keeping up with current and future trends is an absolute priority, as the organisation aims to promote education en masse and is reliant on the proactive and genuine discussion through its

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many varying forms. As such, the United Nations also operates a University which helps with training and research amongst other points of note.

Equally many of the debates and communications are available to the public through publications, and on the United Nations

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official website ([HTTP://www.UN.Org](http://www.UN.Org)). Many of the sensitive dialogues are recorded and transmitted through official channels, such as through the news and equally through parts of the organisation itself e.g. the Department for Public Information.

The Secretariat offers a number of routes to

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enforcing the law through administration as with all of the Organs of the United Nations through varying departments with their own staff. The International Court of Justice has the power to legally bind a nation to an agreement or impose sanctions on varying levels in order to promote peace

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and justice. The General Assembly is the main arm and springboard for the voice of the aunties Nations. It sets the agenda of the organisation through direct and open dialogues between nations as equals. The Economic and Social Council focuses largely on the economic issues affecting the members of

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the organisation but also has a remit to effect social change. The Security Council works towards Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding infrastructures and does not always rely on social coercion in order to effect change but rather, analyses changes and trends of a social and national nature like an

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army, that may lead to war, and attempts to, wherever possible, build peace through dialogue with a view to deregulation and disarmament. And finally the Trusteeship Council operates in such a manner as to allow for countries without a governing body or Government to be Governed in Trust until

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such times as the country
is stable enough to govern
itself; this includes
countries that have been
Annexed.

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**The United Nations
Universal Declaration of
Human Rights in its
preamble declares:**

“Whereas recognition of the
inherent dignity and of the
equal and inalienable rights
of all members of the
human family is the

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foundation of freedom,
justice and peace in the
world,

Whereas disregard and
contempt for human rights
have resulted in barbarous
acts which have outraged
the conscience of mankind,
and the advent of a world in
which human beings shall
enjoy freedom of speech
and belief and freedom

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from fear and want has
been proclaimed as the
highest aspiration of the
common people,

Whereas it is essential, if
man is not to be compelled
to have recourse, as a last
resort, to rebellion against
tyranny and oppression,
that human rights should
be protected by the rule of
law,

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Whereas it is essential to
promote the development
of friendly relations
between
nations,

Whereas the peoples of the
United Nations have in the
Charter reaffirmed their
faith in fundamental
human rights, in the
dignity and worth of the
human person and in the

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equal rights of men and
women and have
determined to promote
social progress and better
standards of life in larger
freedom,

Whereas Member States
have pledged themselves to
achieve, in co-operation
with the United Nations,
the promotion of universal
respect for and

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observances of human
rights

and fundamental
freedoms,

**The Charter of the United
Nations:**

The Charter of the United
Nations is a living and
breathing instrument

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comprised of Chapters,
articles and paragraphs
relating to the founding and
operation of the
Organisation of the United
Nations. It works within
every nation and has a
multi-disciplinary
approach to solving the
current and future issues of
the planet. It's range
stretches from economics

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and social norms through to the rights of men, women and children in order to control and limit the effects of war through political and social dialogue whilst increasing the ideology of equality. Peacekeeping and medical as well as aid and relief infrastructures, as enshrined in its daily and

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longer term operational strategies.

The ultimate aim of the United Nations is to enhance and reinforce the aims of freedom, democracy and liberality with a view to creating equality for all people. How this is achieved is a longer and more protracted process that requires multi-

lateral, that is multi-level and multi-directional dialogues that can be very long and involve many different groups of people. As a Supranational Non Governmental Organisation, that is it is not a world government but rather a combination of political dialogues with ambassadors of 193

nations, the remit and span of the United Nations is constantly changing and evolving with the onset of new and emerging policy issues such as the 8 Millennium Development Goals, which were replaced in 2016 by 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Millennium Development

Goals

- To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- To achieve universal primary education

- To promote gender equality and empower women
- To reduce child mortality
- To improve maternal health
- To ensure environmental sustainability
- Reduce income inequality within and among countries

Sustainable Development

Goals

- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- To combat HIV/Aids, Malaria and other diseases

- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality of education and promote life long learning opportunities for all
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- To develop a global partnership for sustainability

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- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation

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- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable
- Ensure sustainable consumption patterns
- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy

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- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Protect restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land

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degradation and halt
biodiversity loss

- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions for all
- Strengthen the means of implementation and

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revitalise the global
partnership for
sustainable development

Part II

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“As Barry Polsen has
recently observed, the

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‘security dilemma’
traditionally applicable
solely to relations between
states, currently applies all
too readily to relations
between the sub-state
world of ethnic groups.
When one ethnic group
decides to increase its
military and other
resources to enhance its
power, its neighbours are

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likely to see this as a threat
to them rather than as
legitimate self-defence”

Terrorism: British

Perspectives; 1993;

Wilkinson, Paul;
Dartmouth Publishing
Company; Dartmouth

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Humanity, equality and
rights, are all things we
each seek on a daily basis
as though they define our
identities in a manner such
as is relative to the
synergistic relationship
between them. But the
question has yet to be
asked; if there were no

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living breathing
instruments (namely in
this regard I'm referring to
the law and the nature of
the same), how would we
each define the ideal image
of a citizen? As a law
student and prior to
actually sitting down to
read the law, and
attempting to define in my
own understanding of the

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nature of the way in which
history has allowed
individuals to describe
someone who does not
break any laws; i.e. the
ideal image of a person who
works and helps his fellow
citizens and neighbours in
everyday life, I came to find
the very thing I had missed
my entire educational
career. That is to say,

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Rights, whether Civil or otherwise are brought about by societal progression in the form of people seeing and understanding their shared equality through the former struggles of their forebears. In so doing, the very same struggles bring about the image of our shared or combined

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humanity. As an individual, any given person could have nothing in common with another person; but where there is a law, we are all seen as equal under the image of the law and the words of the very same law(s) we each share. The issue with various societal problem's within a global society such as are beyond

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our control and (or)
understanding are the very
same problems

that create social
inequality and bias. Belief
in the law and the better
nature of the very same
things (legal instruments)
that allow us as individuals
and members of the public,
to exhibit our freedom(s)
and beliefs through the

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nature of the protocols,
treaties, laws and rules of
civilised and organised
behaviour are the very
reasons why it is so
important as individuals to
be able to as a society
require each and every
member of the same to pay
taxes to local and national
government. That's the
reason an over- burdened

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and understaffed workforce
is in need of a shakeup is
the same reason that there
is a need for fulfilling and
wholesome roles in not just
politics, not just legislation
but in the very instruments
and structures that relate
to different communities
and create equality through
trains of thought and
schools of education.

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Different countries have
different ways of looking at
the world. For example if
you take a look at the
Convention for the
protection of Human Rights
and Fundamental

Freedoms (signed at Rome
on 4th of November 1950,
47 countries signed the

Convention whilst only 44
signed the Thirteenth

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Protocol in 2002 (which was concerned with the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances – please also see the Sixth Protocol in 1983 for a further breakdown in the history of the abolition of the death penalty in Europe).

To say that all men are created equal, under god

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and the law of mankind, whilst the law(s) of god are different to the various laws of man, they are still relevant today in that individuals who follow gods laws are moved to follow the law overall and cooperate with

the legal forces (whist this is a sweeping

generalisation and may not necessarily be the

case, recognition of the scope and international nature of the problematic faced by organisations such as the United Nations cannot be detracted from when there have been riots across the world, global terrorism, financially and meltdowns, natural

disasters and the struggles for territorial sovereignty internationally).

As an individual who has found the law to be of value in changing and challenging all the things once thought to be a natural prerequisite to the normal daily functioning of an individual in their natural habitat (conscious

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of lifestyle choices and the way in which these are exhibited in public and in private) the focus of modern life and how to cope with tolerance (or intolerant attitudes towards individuals and groups of people) detracts from the hard work legislators and officers of the law along with those

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individuals who are enforcing the very same are able to do. For some, if not many members of the public, Social Workers are a life-blood and a vein towards attacking the social ills within the community, just as In House Treatment Teams and Community Psychiatric Nurses. The

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heart and soul of the NHS
and the professional
structure within the same
Health

Services is leaving those
who work within the
infrastructure created to
support the public
overloaded with the very
task of saving lives and
supporting the individuals
who can't support

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themselves. Money helps,
as seen by recent strikes
nationally and (or)
internationally by Fire
Service men and women,
and members of the NHS
including hard working
Junior Doctors and Nurses
who have recently been on
strike; the issue is not
solely a problem with pay
and lack of pay increases or

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working conditions (as noted with the payment structure of the police and military services who (again) are over-burdened with work as noted when there is usually a political campaign or agenda for new or re-elected administrations, which of course leads on to the disfranchisement of a

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skewed public). The issue is one of Humanity, Equality and Rights; and that might sound ridiculous in a world where people are aware of so many rights and freedoms that they have, and equally have access to the same rights and freedoms as their counterparts both nationally and

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internationally through vessels such as the United Nations Charter (1945) or the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950) or the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). The problem is one of enforceability (in this regard see examples of

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international legislation such as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948) which is the brainchild of what once would have been the start of international relations and good will through the League of Nations). The Covenant of the League of Nations (1919) as amended

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(1924) states in its

Preamble:-

The High Contracting
Parties, In order to
promote international co-
operation and to achieve
international peace and
security by the acceptance
of obligations not to resort
to war,

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By the prescription of
open, just and honourable
relations between nations,

By the firm establishment
of the understandings of
international law as the
actual rule of conduct
among Governments,
and

By the maintenance of
justice and a scrupulous
respect for all treaty

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obligations in the dealings
of organised peoples
with one another,
Agree to this Covenant of
the League of Nations.

Disarmament is the act
of reducing,
limiting, or abolishing
weapons. Disarmament
generally refers to a
country's military or
specific type of

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weaponry. Disarmament is
often taken to mean total
elimination of weapons of
mass destruction, such as
nuclear arms.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/
wiki/Disarmament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disarmament)

(accessed August, 24,
2017)

The above position was
spelled out by Ukraine
during the second session

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of the Preparatory
Committee for the 2015
Review Conference of the
Parties to the Treaty on the
Non-Proliferation of
Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
(22 April to 3 May, 2013,
Geneva), and also during
the latest round of political
dialogue between Ukraine
and the European Union
on global disarmament,

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arms control and non-
proliferation (Committee
on Non- Proliferation
(CONOP) - Global
Disarmament
and Arms Control Working
Group (CODUN)) (15 May
2013, Kiev).

Are we as Canadians
willing to truly and
genuinely work for global
disarmament

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and global security, or will we sit by and participate with the American government in this growing escalation and conflict?

Australia is proud of its strong record of promoting global engagement in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and views the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear

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Weapons (NPT) as the cornerstone of global disarmament and non-proliferation efforts.

<https://glosbe.com/en/en/global%20disarmament>

(accessed August, 24, 2017)

“...as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (“UNHCR”) has insisted refugee status is

not a status that is granted by states; it is rather simply recognised by them:

A person is a refugee within the meaning of the 1951 Convention as soon as he fulfils the criteria contained in the definition.

This would necessarily occur prior to the time at which his refugee status is formally determined.

Recognition of his refugee status does not therefore make him a refugee but declares him to be one. He does not become a refugee because of recognition, but is recognised because he is a refugee.”

To this end, our analysis here breaks the Convention down into issues of

(1) alienage;

- (2) well-founded fear;
- (3) serious harm;
- (4) failure of state protection;
- (5) nexus to civil or political status;
- (6) needing protection; and
- (7) deserving protection.

At present, then, it follows that as a matter of positive law the Convention definition of refugee status

excludes at-risk persons still within their own country from the scope of the refugee regime. (“The first requirement, that the refugee should be an alien, is undisputed”: G. Jaeger “The Definition of ‘Refugee’: Restrictive versus Expanding Trends”, [1983] World Refugee Survey 5, at 5. See e.g. UNHCR,

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Handbook on Procedures
and Criteria for
Determining Refugee
Status of Refugees, UN Doc.
HCR/IP/4/ Eng/REV.3
(2011) ("Handbook"), at
[88]: "It is general
requirement for refugee
status that an applicant
who has a nationality be
outside the country of his
nationality. There are no

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exceptions to this rule."
Analysis on this point in
Hathaway, Refugee Status
was approved by the
English High Court of
Justice in European Roma
Rights Centre v.
Immigration Officer at
Prague Airport (Eng. HC,
Oct. 8, 2002), at [43],
affirmed in this regard by
the House of Lords: R

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(European Roma Rights
Centre) v. Immigration
Officer at Prague Airport
[2005] 2AC 1 (UKHL, Dec.
9, 2004), at 28-30. See also
minister for Immigration
and multicultural Affairs v.
Khawar, (2002) 210 CLR 1
(Aus. HC, Apr 11, 2002) at
21 [62], per McHugh and
Gummow JJ., holding that
“[t]he definition of ‘refugee’

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is couched in the present
tense and the text indicates
that the position of the
putative refugee is to be
considered on the footing
that the person is outside
t h e c o u n t r y o f
nationality” (emphasis in
original). This is so even in
the extreme case where
steps are taken by an
asylum state to prevent the

departure from their home country of persons seeking protection.

The situation is different once alienage has been established. As the Austrian Administrative Court determined in the case of the Turkish Kurd sent back to his home country by authorities before a decision on his

claim was delivered, the absolute rule that refugee status required presence outside one's country must be read in tandem with the cessation clauses of the Convention (1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees) which exclusively define the circumstances under which refugee status may be lost.

Since Art. 1(c)(4) provides that refugee status ceases only upon voluntary re-establishment in one's country of origin (see generally *infra* ch. 6.1.3), involuntary repatriation does not bring refugee status to an end : 95/20/0643 (Au.VwGH, Dec. 18 1996). It is true, of course, that the rights that

follow from refugee status would not in practical terms be susceptible to implantation pending return to the asylum state.”

Hathaway, J. C and Foster, M; *The Law of Refugee Status* (2nd ed.); 2015; Cambridge.

The increased global momentum to advance

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nuclear disarmament was a signal that the political will necessary to achieve shared nuclear-disarmament objectives might be forthcoming, and the Review Conference was a critical opportunity to turn rhetoric into action and herald a new era of progress on Further, India believes that, in order to

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foster greater awareness of disarmament issues and to strengthen global collective will in favour of global disarmament objectives, the United Nations should make greater efforts to promote disarmament and non-proliferation education.

Amendment by André

Brie Amendment 155

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Recital C C. whereas it is necessary, regardless of a partially divergent interpretation of the currently existing global risks and threats, to advance freedom in the world and to address those global challenges, such as the eradication of poverty, promotion of development, the need for global

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disarmament efforts, protection of human rights, confronting global health risks, environmental issues and energy security, <https://glosbe.com/en/en/global%20disarmament> (accessed August, 24, 2017)

In 1967 the Treaty for the Prohibition of

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Nuclear Weapons in Latin
America, also

known as the Treaty of
Tlatelolco, was

signed. This treaty

1. Global Disarmament
prohibits the testing,

p o s s e s s i o n , a n d
deployment of nuclear
weapons in the region.

<https://www.quora.com/>

What-is-

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disarmament (Accessed,
24, August, 2017

Article 1 of The League of
Nations (1919) as per
Article 1(1) (which is
pronounced Article 1
subsection 1) within two
months of the covenant
coming into force, which is
the law coming into effect,
on the 1st of October 1920,
the League required the

original Members to deposit a Declaration of Accession within the Secretariat and for notice of this fact to be sent to all members of the league. Equally Article 1(1) required the named Members of the League to be named within the Annex of the Covenant such that the States named would

gain accession and accede to the Covenant without reservation to the same Covenant. Article 1(2) allowed for any self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named to become a Member of the League through a vote of two-thirds majority in order to allow for the accession and allow any

State, Dominion or Colony
(of which there were many
at the time) to accede to
Membership of the League
of Nations. This was under
the direct provision that an
effective guarantee would
be put into place through
the observation of sincere
international obligations
(explained later in the

Covenant) and would
accept regulations that
were explained by the
League of Nations with
regards to the military and
naval as well as air forces
and armaments of any said
State, Dominion or Colony
of the same self-governing
states mentioned in the
Annex of the League. In
this regard, the regulations

and stipulations were a
matter of trust and (or)

honour on the parts of the
Members with a view to
either providing military
support or reducing the
military forces of said
nations in line with social
and national observations
societal need on a global or
national front. The overall
aim, in light of this

provision was not to create
a military task force that
would allow for the attack
and control of a global
dominion or the reduction
of ethnic and (or) minority
influence or forces (see the
Convention on the
Prevention and
Punishment of the Crime of
Genocide (1946) Article
III(a) genocide, (b)

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conspiracy to commit
genocide, (c) direct and
public incitement to
commit genocide, (d)
attempt to commit
genocide, (e) complicity in
genocide, whether they
were national or
international) which
allowed for the formation
and enforcement of the
same through the Statute

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of the International Court
of Justice (1945) namely,
Article 1 which states "The
International Court of
Justice established by the
Charter of the United
Nations as the principal
judicial organ of the United
Nations shall be constituted
and shall function in
accordance with the
provisions of the present

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Statute” with a view to creating enforceability within the said self-governing States, Dominions and Colonies of the former League of Nations now known today as the United Nations), but rather with a view to allowing for the creation of Global Unity, Global Harmony and ultimately

Peace through the use of an ideal which as yet has not been put into place in the form of Global Disarmament. Article 1(2) was a subsection open to interpretation due to the fact that there was societal uncertainty as to whether there would be a repeat of the global wars that hampered the efforts of

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social progress in the form of World War I (to be followed by World War II) Article 1(3) was an instrumental obligation placed on the Member states of the League of Nations as it required that any Member(s) who wished to leave the League of Nations could do so two years after their initial

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decision to leave the League but only after and provided that all of its international intentions in the form of obligations were fulfilled under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Both sides reiterated the importance of the Conference on Disarmament as the single

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multilateral forum for
negotiations on
disarmament and stressed
that this body should
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through multilaterally
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U n i t e d N a t i o n s
coordination of efforts on
arms control, disarmament
and non-proliferation
policies and activities at
the global, regional,

subregional and national
levels, as well as
international efforts to
achieve global
disarmament through the
support of regional
disarmament should
therefore be enhanced.

[https://glosbe.com/en/en/
global%20disarmament](https://glosbe.com/en/en/global%20disarmament)

(accessed August, 24,
2017)

Similarly, the 1959 Antarctic Treaty bans the use of Antarctica for military purposes, including nuclear testing.

[https://www.quora.com/What-is-](https://www.quora.com/What-is-disarmament)

disarmament (Accessed August, 24, 2017)

1. Article 2 - 4 of The League of Nations (1919)

Articles 2 through 4 were instrumentally ordered in relevance and direct reference to the associated vessels and organs of the League of Nations with a view to ordering the structure of the same in light of how the organisation would work. The main organisation of the League of Nations was

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structured with a view to improving relations and increasing the ability of cohesive and successful relations on an international front between nations with a view to creating Global Harmony through unified Global Disarmament which would ultimately lead to world peace. Article 2 directly

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communicates the nature of representatives of the League, Article 3 referred to the Assembly and its operation and Article 4 was relevant with regards to the scope of the Council of the League of Nations. Article 2 pronounced the vessels of the League of Nations. The vessels were (are) the instruments

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through which the League
of Nations was able to
operate, in the form of the
administration of a
permanent Secretariat, a
Council and an Assembly
through which the two-
thirds majority vote would
be voted into being in such
matters as accession to
membership and overall
direction of the

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communication and
decision

making functions of multi-
lateral (or multi-directional
and multitudinous
dialogues with

varying groups and
peoples as stated in the
Annex of the covenant).
Article 3(1) referred to the
Representatives of the
Members of the League of

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Nations (in this regard, Foreign Secretaries along with Ambassadors and the leaders of various nations would be obliged to represent their respective nations) who would

debate through the Assembly of the League of Nations. Articles 3(2) - Article 3(4) directly

encompassed the meetings of the Assembly with Article 3(2) designed in such a manner as

to define the periodic meetings between host nations and the nature of the requirements stipulated within the meetings of the League. Article 3(3) dealt directly with Assembly meetings

and directly indicated that world peace was a priority of the action strategy of the League of Nations and associated partners and representatives in the form of its Members. In Article 3(4) the meetings of the League were again mentioned with a view to

each Member state of the League of Nations having

one vote and no more than exactly three Representatives within the Assembly at any one time. Article 4(1) defined the principle actors within the Council of the League of Nations with four Members of the League (non-permanent countries that would have a

continuous rotation within the League as selected by the Assembly) along with the Allied and Associated Powers (that is the countries that fought within the First World War). According to Article 4(1) Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece were named as the first members of the Council (non-permanent).

According to Article 4(2) the Assembly of the League of Nations had the discretion to decide (pending a vote of two-thirds majority) on additional Members of the Council where

necessary or as a requirement of representation on the Council (which of course is

relevant with regards to Article 1(3) which, as mentioned above then defines the obligations and stipulations of a member state, though Article 1(3) was more of a legislative statement about leaving the League as opposed to a movement with regards to the traction of obligations and

objectives of the league). Article 4(3) (as with Article 3(2) which spoke of the regularity of the meetings of the Assembly) indicates that The Council of the League of Nations was to meet at the least once a year and would meet from time to time with a view to discussing matters of urgency and or as

indicated and directed by the Council of the League of Nations. Article 4(4) (as with the text of Article 3(3) which directed the nature of proceedings within the Assembly) indicates the “sphere of action” which is the nature of the span of control of The Council of the League of Nations with a view to and directly in

line with creating a lasting peace within the world. Article 4(5) allowed for a Representative of any Member of the League not on the Council of the League of Nations (non-permanent) to sit as a member of a meeting which specifically affected the interests of the Member of the League. An example of

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which would include one of the non- permanent Council members first elected to sit on the Council (Brazil, Spain, Greece and Belgium) being informed and asked to sit on the council along with any of the members outwith the Council (for instance Zambia or Venezuela who weren't on the council but might

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potentially have had representatives within the League (although Zambia in this instance in 1920 would more than likely have existed in the form of a British Colony as Rhodesia) would have been asked whether they wished to sit as members within a council meeting that directly affected the

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interests of the same countries where they were not directly able to sit on other Council meetings affecting countries that were not within their direct sphere of control). Article 4(6) (unlike Article 3(4) which affected the number of votes and representatives of a country in meetings of the

Assembly of the League of Nations, namely one vote and three representatives) directly states that at meetings of The Council of the League of Nations, States, Dominions and Colonies in the form of Members of the League of Nations represented on the Council of the League were entitled to only one vote

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and would be allowed only one Representative with regards to decisions, rulings and observations made through the Council of the League of Nations.

The inclusion of all the key players in any treaty is essential if that treaty is to fulfil the international community's ambition to strengthen the global

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disarmament and non-proliferation framework in a meaningful way and enhance global security.

On 30 April this year in New York the Second

Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free CONF.2010/1) that the nuclear-weapon-free zone

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in Central Asia and
nuclear-weapon-free zones
in other parts of the world
made a genuine
contribution to
implementation of the NPT
and to the global
disarmament
and non-proliferation
process, as well as to
creating regional and global
objectives.

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The Rights and Duties of
States According to Article
1 of the Convention on the
Rights
and Duties of States
(Montevideo Convention)
(1933) which was ratified
(signed) on the 26th of
December 1933 and came
into force 26th of December
1936, a state is a person
under international law

which is qualified under four separate means. These four qualifications which were defined at the International Conference of American States in Montevideo (a city within the republic of Uruguay) are as follows:

(a) A State is so where it has a permanent population

(b) A State must have a permanent and defined territory

(c) A State must have a Government

(d) A State must have the capacity to have international relations with other State parties through organised and peaceful dialogue, whether that is via ambassadorial or non-

governmental apparatus in a formal manner through the eyes of the law. Article 2 states that a State must constitute a “sole person in the eyes of law”. In this regard a figurehead in the eyes of the public of that aforementioned state must have an open and transparent ability to communicate with the

State apparatus and instruments of administration in an open and cohesive manner. Article 3 allows for a State to organise itself independently of other states prior to recognition as a state and equally has the following rights with which to defend itself;

(a) A State must provide
for conservation and
prosperity,

(b) A State must legislate
upon its interests and
administer its own
services,

(c) A State must organise
itself as it sees fit

(d) Ultimately a State must
define a jurisdiction and
administer a competency

within its legislative arm
through the courts of the
State. Each of these rights
Article 3 points out must
have no limitation other
than the exercise of the
rights under international
law of other states. Please
note that subverting the
course of justice or
committing violations of
laws such an act of

Genocide or War limits the proper administration of a state and forces the leader of a state to be liable to (and subject to cohesive or judicial judgement through the organisation of the International Court of Justice (1945). Article 4 of the Convention points towards the continuation of and continuous exercise of

the rights of a State in the form of a State's existence under law as a person (i.e. a person can be sued, tried under law and international law can be enforced through legislature and other sanctions as necessary to safeguard the promotion of safety of the public(s) of the world). Articles 5

through 8 are relevant to the unconditional and irrevocable action of a State party's recognition to Act on the International Stage as a Sole Person. Articles 6 and 7 talk specifically of a new state being founded on land that is currently unoccupied and available to and (or) for them in which they (the

populous of that state) would be safe, able to live in peace, able to interact with the rest of the world on peaceable and peaceful terms e.g. land that is at present unused such as the Sahara desert or the Antarctic or South Pole or the forests and Jungles of the Amazon etc. could be used. Article 10 states in no

uncertain terms "The Primary interest of States is the conservation of peace" which is preferable to war and as such any differences in the modern age must be settled through open and democratic means. Article 11 points out that the reduction of arms and military force with a view to peaceful co-

existence without the need for coercion or rather without the employment of arms which threaten diplomatic means.

Article 12 through 16 were relevant to the original signatories of the International Convention on the Rights and Duties of the States (1933) making note to the United Nations

Charter (in this regard I
am making note to Chapter
VII - Action with Respect to
Threats to the Peace,
Breaches of the Peace, and
Acts of Aggression; Chapter
VIII Regional
Arrangements; Chapter IX
International Economic
and Social Co-operation;
Chapter XI Declaration
Regarding Non-Self

Governing Territories;
Chapter XIII The
Trusteeship Council;
Chapter XIV The
International Court of
Justice and Chapter XVII
Transitional Security
Arrangements).
Administration of the same
would require
communication with host
nations and a proposed

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declaration of a form of
Sovereignty. Please note
that the statement

of international law above
is subject a communication
to terrorist states or
peoples (such as in the case
of the PKK in turkey or the
administration of North
Korea, the administrations
of Israel against Palestine
or the administrations of

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China with regard to Tibet)
that the Convention on the
P r e v e n t i o n a n d
Punishment of the Crime of
Genocide (1948) as stated
in Article II of the
convention (in which “acts
committed with intent to
destroy, in whole or in part,
a national, ethnic, racial or
religious groups as such:

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(a) Killing members of the group;

(b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its

physical destruction in whole or in part;

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(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group

(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group. Please also note that the following is designed to be relevant to the foundations of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1998)

Disarmament is the collection, documentation, control and disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons from combatants and often from the civilian population.

Demobilization controlled discharge of active is the formal and combatants from armed forces and

groups, including a phase of “reinsertion” which provides short-term assistance to ex-combatants. Reintegration is the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. It is a political, social and economic process with an open time-frame, primarily

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t a k i n g p l a c e i n
communities at the local
level.

[http://www.un.org/en/
peacekeeping/issues/
ddr.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/ddr.shtml) (accessed August
24, 2017)

Proof